

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
EASTERN DIVISION**

CHARLES DOUGLAS MORRIS, JR.,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:05CV166-P-D

**MONOTECH OF MISSISSIPPI, INC. and
MONOTECH OF MISSISSIPPI - FULTON,**

DEFENDANTS.

ORDER

These matters come before the court upon Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration of Final Judgment [45-1] and Amended Motion for Reconsideration of Final Judgment [48-1]. After due consideration of the motions, the court finds as follows, to-wit:

The defendants filed their motion for summary judgment on August 14, 2006. When this court reviewed the motion, some two months after it was filed, the plaintiff had filed no response nor did he otherwise contact the court requesting additional time. The plaintiff, who is acting *pro se*, alleges in his motions for reconsideration that he did not receive notice of the motion for summary judgment because he had changed his address. However, the Clerk's Office received no such notice.

The court is not authorized to grant a motion for summary judgment simply because no response was filed. Rather, the court must still review the motion for summary judgment using the usual standards of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, which basically require the plaintiff to demonstrate by evidence, and not mere allegations, that there is a genuine issue of material fact that warrants a trial to determine those facts.

Having considered the matter, the court will give the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt and allow additional time to file one response to the defendant's motion for summary judgment. The defendants shall be entitled to reply to that response within the confines of the 35-page limit.

Summary Judgment Procedure and Proof

Because plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* in this action, a brief explanation regarding summary judgment motions is in order.¹ Motions for summary judgment are authorized by FED. R. CIV. P. 56. These motions permit the court to resolve lawsuits without the necessity of trials if there is no genuine dispute as to any facts which are material and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Rule 56(e) provides, in part:

When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported as provided in this rule, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered against the adverse party.

Thus, when a motion for summary judgment is filed and is accompanied by competent supporting evidence, a court may grant the motion if the opposing party fails to present controverting evidence. Summary judgment is appropriate "if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, show there is no genuine issue as to any material

¹The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that a district court may grant summary judgment on its own motion, provided that the losing party is afforded proper notice and an opportunity to submit documents opposing summary judgment. *See Judwin Properties, Inc. v. U. S. Fire Insurance Co.*, 973 F.2d 432, 436 (5th Cir. 1992).

fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.”²

In the usual case, the party who seeks summary judgment must show by affidavit or other evidentiary materials that there is no genuine dispute as to any fact material to resolution of the motion.³ In order for the court to find there are no genuine material factual issues, the court must be satisfied that no reasonable trier of fact could have found for the nonmoving party or, in other words, that the evidence favoring the nonmoving party is insufficient to enable a reasonable jury to return a verdict for the nonmovant.⁴ To satisfy this burden, the movant must either submit evidentiary documents that negate the existence of some material element of the nonmoving party’s claim or defense, or, if the crucial issue is one for which the nonmoving party will bear the burden of proof at trial, merely point out that the evidentiary documents in the record contain insufficient proof concerning an essential element of the nonmoving party’s claim or defense.⁵

Once the moving party has carried that burden, however, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to show that summary judgment is not appropriate.⁶ The nonmoving party cannot discharge

²FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c); see *Fraire v. City of Arlington*, 957 F.2d 1268, 1273 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 973, 113 S. Ct. 462, 121 L. Ed. 2d 371 (1992); *Hanks v. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.*, 953 F.2d 996, 997 (5th Cir. 1992). “Material facts” are facts that “will affect the outcome of the suit under governing law.” *Colston v. Barnhart*, 146 F.3d 282, 283 (5th Cir. 1998).

³See *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2552, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265 (1986).

⁴See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249-50, 106 S. Ct. 2505, 91 L. Ed. 2d 202 (1986); *Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S. Ct. 1348, 89 L. Ed. 2d 538 (1986).

⁵See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 325; *Little v. Liquid Air Corp.*, 952 F.2d 841, 847 (5th Cir. 1992).

⁶See *Little*, 952 F.2d at 847; *Slaughter v. Southern Talc Co.*, 949 F.2d 167, 170 (5th Cir. 1991).

this burden by referring to the mere allegations or denials of the nonmoving party's pleadings; rather, that party must, either by submitting opposing evidentiary documents or by referring to evidentiary documents already in the record, set out specific facts showing that a genuine issue as to a material fact exists.⁷ The party opposing a motion supported by evidence cannot discharge his burden by alleging mere legal conclusions; instead, he must present affirmative evidence in order to defeat a properly supported motion for summary judgment.⁸ If he is unable to present affirmative evidence with his response to the motion, he must explain the reasons for his inability.⁹

Where the party opposing the motion for summary judgment will have the burden of proof on an essential element of his case at trial and does not, after adequate time for discovery, make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of that element, summary judgment may be entered against him.¹⁰ However, Rule 56 does not require that discovery take place before the Court may grant a summary judgment.¹¹ To be entitled to discovery prior to a ruling on a motion for summary judgment, the party opposing the motion must demonstrate how additional time and discovery will enable him to rebut the movant's allegation that no genuine issue of material fact exists.¹²

⁷See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324; *Reese v. Anderson*, 926 F.2d 494, 498 (5th Cir. 1991); *Fields v. City of South Houston*, 922 F.2d 1183, 1187 (5th Cir. 1991); FED. R. CIV. P. 56(e).

⁸See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. at 248-55.

⁹See *Cormier v. Pennzoil*, 969 F.2d 1559, 1561 (5th Cir. 1992).

¹⁰*Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-24.

¹¹See *Cormier*, 969 F.2d at 1561; *Rosas v. U.S. Small Business Administration*, 964 F.2d 351, 359 (5th Cir. 1992).

¹²See *Cormier*, 969 F.2d at 1561; *International Shortstop, Inc. v. Rally's, Inc.*, 939 F.2d 1257, 1267 (5th Cir. 1991), *cert denied*, 502 U.S. 1059, 112 S. Ct. 936, 117 L. Ed. 2d 107 (1992) (nonmoving party must show how additional discovery will defeat summary judgment motion, *i.e.*,

When summary judgment is inappropriate because supporting or opposing materials are improper, a district court has the discretion to call upon the parties to remedy defects by supplementing affidavits or otherwise.¹³ Although *pro se* litigants are not held to the same standards of compliance with formal or technical pleading rules applied to attorneys, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has never allowed such litigants to oppose summary judgments by the use of unsworn materials.¹⁴ Unsworn pleadings do not satisfy Rule 56(e)'s requirements for summary judgment proof.¹⁵ In order for verified pleadings to constitute proper summary judgment proof, they must conform to the requirements of affidavits, *i.e.*, they must establish the affiant's competence to testify to the matters in question, be based upon personal knowledge, and contain a clear explication of factual information that would be admissible at trial, not mere unsupported conclusions.¹⁶ The Fifth

create genuine dispute as to material fact and that nonmoving party must show that he has diligently pursued discovery of evidence in question).

¹³*Barker v. Norman*, 651 F.2d 1107, 1123 (5th Cir. 1981); *Gordon v. Watson*, 622 F.2d 120, 123 (5th Cir. 1980).

¹⁴*Id.*

¹⁵*See Dorsett v. Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities*, 940 F.2d 121, 123 (5th Cir. 1991); *Gordon v. Watson*, 622 F.2d 120, 123 (5th Cir. 1980).

¹⁶*See Salas v. Carpenter*, 980 F.2d 299, 305 (5th Cir. 1992); *Cormier*, 969 F.2d at 1561 (court may not consider hearsay contained in affidavit when ruling on summary judgment motion); *Hanks v. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co.*, 953 F.2d at 997; *Lechuga v. Southern Pacific Transportation Company*, 949 F.2d 790, 794 (5th Cir. 1992); *Orthopedic & Sports Injury Clinic v. Wang*, 922 F.2d 220, 225 (5th Cir. 1991), (unsupported affidavits setting forth ultimate or conclusory facts and conclusions of law are insufficient to either support or defeat motion for summary judgment); *Isquith v. Middle South Utilities, Inc.*, 847 F.2d 186, 194 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 926, 119 S. Ct. 310, 102 L. Ed. 2d 329 (1988); *Lodge Hall Music, Inc. v. Waco Wrangler Club, Inc.*, 831 F.2d 77, 80 (5th Cir. 1987).

Circuit has repeatedly rejected efforts to oppose summary judgment with improper documents.¹⁷

In order to constitute proper summary judgment proof, affidavits must affirmatively show the affiant's competence to testify as to the matters stated therein and that the facts stated in the affidavits are based in the affiant's personal knowledge.¹⁸ Plaintiff is advised that an affidavit must be either properly notarized or contain the declaration contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1746 in order to constitute proper summary judgment evidence.¹⁹

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that:

(1) Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration of Final Judgment [45-1] and Amended Motion for Reconsideration of Final Judgment [48-1] are **GRANTED**; however, the court's October 12, 2006 Final Judgment shall not be vacated until and unless the plaintiff can demonstrate a genuine issue of material fact under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 to defeat the motion for summary judgment;

(2) The plaintiff shall have until December 1, 2006 by which to file **one** response to the defendants' motion for summary judgment which shall be limited to 35 pages or less. Any additional responses in the form of supplements or amendments shall be stricken unless prior permission is obtained from the court;

¹⁷*See Martin v. John W. Stone Oil Distributor, Inc.*, 819 F.2d 547, 549 (5th Cir. 1987), (holding that a district court may not consider either hearsay evidence in affidavits or unsworn documents in a summary judgment proceeding).

¹⁸*See Isquith v. Middle South Utilities, Inc.*, 847 F.2d at 194; *Lodge Hall Music*, 831 F.2d at 80 (Rule 56(e) requires that summary judgment affidavits be based upon personal knowledge, contain admissible evidence, and affirmatively demonstrate competency of affiant to testify as to matters contained therein).

¹⁹This means that plaintiff can still provide the Court with affidavits that are proper summary judgment proof, as long as the affidavits contain the following language directly above the signature line: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date)." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1746(2).

(3) The defendants may file a reply within five business days after receipt of the plaintiff's response, limited to a total number of 35 pages including those in the original motion for summary judgment; and

(4) The court will then reconsider its ruling.

SO ORDERED this the 6th day of November, A.D., 2006.

/s/ W. Allen Pepper, Jr.
W. ALLEN PEPPER, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE